

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.
Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her
plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.*

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Price One Penny.

DESPATCH OF GOVERNOR CUMMING.

Executive Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
April 13, 1858.

Sir,—I left camp on the 5th on route to this city, in accordance with a determination communicated to you on the 3rd instant, accompanied by Colonel Kane, as my guide, and two servants. Arriving in the vicinity of the spring which is on this side of the "Quaking Asp" hill, after night, Indian camp fires were discerned on the rocks overhanging the valley. We proceeded to the spring, and after disposing of the animals, retired from the trail beyond the mountain. We had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having taken this precaution, as we subsequently ascertained that the country lying between your outpost and the "Yellow" is infested by hostile renegades and outlaws from various tribes.

I was escorted from Bear River Valley to the western end of Echo Canon. The journey through the canon being performed, for the most part, after night, it was about eleven o'clock, p.m., when I arrived at Weber station. I have been everywhere recognised as the Governor of Utah; and, so far from having encountered insults or indignities, I am gratified in being able to state to you that, in passing through the settlements, I have been universally greeted with such respectful attentions as are due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the Territory.

Near the warm spring, at the line

dividing Great Salt Lake and Davis counties, I was honoured with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and other municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously provided, the Mayor occupying a seat in my carriage.

Ex-Governor Brigham Young paid me a call of ceremony as soon as I was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of my mountain journey to receive company. In subsequent interviews with the ex-Governor, he has evinced a willingness to afford me every facility which I may require for the efficient performance of my administrative duties. His course in this respect meets, I fancy, with the approval of a majority of the community. The Territorial Seal, with other public property, has been tendered me by William H. Hooper, Esq.; late Acting Secretary pro tem.

I have not examined the subject critically, but apprehend that the records of the United States Courts, Territorial Library, and other public property, remain unimpaired.

Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

I especially call your attention to a matter which demands our anxious consideration. Many acts of depredation have been recently committed by Indians upon the property of the inhabitants—

in the immediate vicinity of this city. Believing that the Indians will endeavour to sell the stolen property at or near the camp, I herewith enclose the brand book (incomplete) and memoranda (in part) of stock lost by citizens of Utah since February 26, 1858, and two letters addressed to me on the same subject by William H. Hooper, Esq., late Acting Secretary *pro tem.*, which may enable you to secure the property and punish the thieves.

With feelings of profound regret, I have learned that Agent Hurt is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians of Vinta Valley. I hope that Agent Hurt will be able to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the enclosed letter from William H. Hooper, late Secretary *pro tem.*; yet they demand a thorough investigation.

I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition upon you for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians alluded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the Militia for that purpose.

The gentlemen who are entrusted with this note, Mr. John B. Rimball and Mr. Fay Worthen, are engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and are represented to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have no connection with the Church here. Should you deem it advisable or necessary, you will please send any communications intended for me by them. I beg leave to commend them to your confidence and courtesy. They will probably return to the city in a few days. They are well known to Messrs. Gilbert, Perry, and Barr, with whom you will please communicate. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,

Governor of Utah Territory.

A. S. Johnston, Col. of Cavalry, commanding Army of Utah, Fort Scott, U. T.

The note omits to state that I met parties of armed men at Lost and Yellow Creeks, as well as at Echo Canon. At every point, however, I was recognised as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. When it was arranged with the Mormon officer in command of my escort that I should pass through Echo Canon at night, I inferred that it was the object of contesting the barricades and other defences. I was therefore agreeably surprised by an illumination in honour to me. The bonfires kindled by the soldiers from the base to

the summits of the walls of the canon completely illuminated the valley and disclosed the snow-covered mountains which surrounded us. When I arrived at the next station, I found the "Emigrant Road" over the "Big Mountain" still impassable. I was able to make my way, however, down "Weber Canon."

Since my arrival, I have been employed in examining the records of the Supreme and District Courts, which I am now prepared to report as being perfect and unimpaired. This will, doubtless, be acceptable information to those who have entertained an impression to the contrary.

I have also examined the Legislative Records and other books belonging to the office of Secretary of State, which are in perfect preservation. The Property Return, though not made up in proper form, exhibits the public property for which W. H. Hooper, late Secretary of State, is responsible. It is, in part, the same for which the estate of A. W. Babbit is liable, that individual having died whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationery, and other property appertaining to the Surveyor-General's Office will, upon examination, be found in the proper place, except some instruments, which are supposed to have been disposed of by a person who was temporarily in charge of the office. I examined the property, but cannot verify the matter, in consequence of not having at my command a schedule or Property Return.

The condition of the large and valuable Territorial Library has also commanded my attention; and I am pleased in being able to report that Mr. W. C. Staines, the Librarian, has kept the books and records in most excellent condition. I will, at an early day, transmit a catalogue of this library, and schedules of the other public property, with certified copies of the records of the Supreme and District Courts, exhibiting the character and amount of the public business last transacted in them.

On the 21st instant, I left Great Salt Lake City and visited Tooele and Rush valleys, in the latter of which lies the military reserve selected by Colonel Steptoe, and endeavoured to trace the lines upon the ground from field notes which are in the Surveyor-General's Office. An accurate plan of the reserve, as it has been measured off, will be found accompanying

a communication which I shall address to the Secretary of War upon this subject.

On the morning of the 24th instant, information was communicated to me that a number of persons who were desirous of leaving the Territory were unable to do so, and considered themselves to be unlawfully restrained of their liberty. However, desirous of conciliating popular opinion, I felt it incumbent upon me to adopt the most energetic measures to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this statement. Postponing, therefore, a journey of importance which I had in contemplation to one of the settlements of Utah County, I caused public notice to be given immediately of my readiness to relieve all persons who were or deemed themselves to be aggrieved; and on the ensuing day, which was Sunday, requested the following notice to be read, in my presence, to the people at the Tabernacle:—

NOTICE.

It has been reported to me that there are persons residing in this and in other parts of the Territory who are illegally restrained of their liberty. It is therefore proper that I should announce that I assume the protection of all persons, if any there be, and request that they will communicate to me their names and places of residence, under seal, through Mr. Fay Worthen, or to me in person, during my stay in the city.

A. CUMMINGS,
Governor of Utah Territory.

I have since kept my office open at all hours of the day and night, and have registered no less than 56 men, 33 women, and 71 children, as desirous of my protection and assistance in proceeding to the States. The large majority of these people are of English birth, and state that they leave the congregation from a desire to improve their circumstances and realise elsewhere more money by their labour. Certain leading men among the Mormons have promised to furnish them flour and assist them in leaving the country.

My presence at the meeting in the Tabernacle will be remembered by me as an occasion of intent interest. Between three and four thousand persons were assembled for the purpose of public worship: the hall was crowded to overflowing; but the most profound quiet was observed when I appeared. President Brigham Young introduced me by name

as the Governor of Utah, and I addressed the audience from the "Stand." I informed them that I had come among them to vindicate the national sovereignty; that it was my duty to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; that I had taken my oath of office to exact an unconditional submission on their part to the dictates of the law. I was not interrupted. In a discourse of about thirty minutes' duration, I touched (as I thought best) boldly upon all the leading questions at issue between them and the General Government. I remembered that I had to deal with men embittered by the remembrance and recital of many real and some imaginary wrongs, but did not think it wise to withhold from them the entire truth. They listened respectfully to all I had to say—approvingly, even, I fancied—when I explained to them what I intended should be the character of my administration. In fact, the whole manner of the people was calm, betokening no consciousness of having done wrong, but rather, as it were, indicating a conviction that they had done their duty to their religion and to their country. I have observed that the Mormons profess to view the Constitution as the work of inspired men, and respond with readiness to appeals for its support.

Thus the meeting might have ended; but, after closing my remarks, I rose and stated that I would be glad to hear from any who might be inclined to address me upon topics of interest to the community. This invitation brought forth in succession several powerful speakers, who evidently exercised great influence over the masses of the people. They harangued on the subject of the assassination of Joseph Smith, Jun., and his friends, the services rendered by the Mormon battalion to an ungrateful country, their sufferings on "the Plains" during their dreary pilgrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibited more phrenzy than I had expected to witness among a people who habitually exercise great self-control. A speaker now represented the Federal Government as desirous of needlessly introducing the national troops into the Territory, "whether a necessity existed for their employment to support the authority of the civil officers, or not;" and the wildest uproar ensued.

I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladly encounter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power, which they considered to involve a loss of honour.

In my first address, I informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers, that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements, and that the military power would not be resorted to until other means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order before the adjournment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add, that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language in my presence.

The President and the American people will learn with gratification the auspicious issue of our difficulties here. I regret the necessity which compels me to mingle with my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion grave concern.

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are everywhere filled with waggons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seem not only resigned, but cheerful. "It is the will of the Lord;" and they rejoice to exchange the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness. Their ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. "Going south" seems sufficiently definite for most of them; but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

(On the afternoon of Sunday last, President Brigham Young is reported to have spoken in the Tabernacle as follows:—"I have a good mind to tell a secret right here: I believe I will tell it anyhow. They say there is a fine country down south there: Sonora; is it? Is that your name for it? Do not speak of this out of doors, if you please.")

Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men have left their commodious

mansions without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that the torch will be applied to every house, indiscriminately throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people, and endeavour to rally them. Numbers whom I have met, appear to be in dread of the Indians, whom the distressed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may at least quiet the apprehensions of these persons, and induce some of them to return.

Our military force could overwhelm most of these poor people, involving men, women, and children in a common fate; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses—men who would fight desperately as guerrillas, and, if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to trial by their peers, but they will not brook the idea of trials by "juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their cities or dense settlements.

I have adopted means to recall the few remaining Mormons in arms who have not yet, it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the canons and eastern frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the northern settlements. I am sanguine that I will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the South tomorrow. After I have finished my business there, I shall return as soon as possible to the army, to complete the arrangements which will enable me, before long, I trust, to announce that the road between California and Missouri may be travelled with perfect security by teams and emigrants of every description.

I shall restrain all operations of the military for the present, which will probably enable me to receive from the President additional instructions, if he deems it necessary to give them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS,
Governor of Utah.
Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State,
Washington City, D. C.

Executive Office,

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

May 2, 1868.

Sir,—You are aware that my contemplated journey was postponed in consequence of the snow on the mountains, and in the canyons between Fort Bridger and this city. In accordance with the deter-

mination communicated in former notes, I left camp on the 24th and arrived here on the 12th ult.

Some of the incidents of my journey are related in the annexed note addressed by me to Colonel A. S. Johnston on the 10th instant.

AMERICAN PRESS ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

(From the "New York Tribune," June 12, 1868.)

The despatch of Governor Cumming, as printed in full, does not add much to the telegraphic summary heretofore published. He is evidently very little pleased with the idea of being left Governor of a deserted Territory, from which the inhabitants had fled at his approach. He exhibits much anxiety to put a stop to the migration of the Mormons. It would appear that his proposed journey to the southern parts of the Territory was mainly in the hope of re-assuring the fugitives, and inducing some of them to return. According to statements contained in the San Francisco papers, having an appearance of authenticity, and said to rest on the authority of private letters received at San Bernardino by mail of April 7, from Salt Lake City, this migration was first started about the middle of March, at which time Young issued a circular calling upon the people of Salmon River, Ogden, Brownville, Sutler's Corner, Box Elder—indeed, all the settlers north of Salt Lake City, as well as the inhabitants of that city itself, to vacate their homes and remove with their families and goods to the southern district of the Territory, there to await further orders. This command appears to have been in full course of execution on the arrival of Governor Cumming; nor does that event seem to have put any material stop to it. Brigham's circular recommended that a certain number of men be left to take care of the property and to secure the growing crops, if possible; but, should they not be able to do so, they were to burn and destroy everything, rather than have it fall into the hands of the invading Gentiles. According to the Governor's account, there would appear to be no difficulty in reaching, by an ordinary route, all the people who live west of and north of

these orders. The people take with them their provisions—of which they are said to possess a sufficiency for two years—in their cattle, their household goods. In fact, all their movable possessions, even to the doors and windows of their houses.

Not merely antipathy to the presence of the troops in their settlements and to the idea, as the Governor writes, of being tried by juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp, but apprehensions also of Indian outrages, had contributed to this movement. Shortly before it commenced, news arrived of an attack by the Indians on the detached settlement of Salmon River, established last summer by Brigham Young; three hundred miles north of Salt Lake City, the killing of several of the settlers, and the driving off their cattle. Other Indian depredations to a serious extent, especially in the stealing of cattle, had been of late committed in the Valley itself—depredations which the Mormons believed to have been occasioned by the presence of the army in their neighbourhood, if not to have been directly instigated from the camp. It was supposed that Brigham Young and the migrating Mormons would make their first rendezvous in the valley of San Pete, about a hundred and fifty miles south-east from Salt Lake City towards the Rio Colorado. Other accounts mentioned Parowan, about a hundred miles farther in the same direction. There are several thriving settlements in these valleys; but the amount of tillable land is quite limited—entirely insufficient for the whole number of Mormons; so that their stoppage there could only be temporary. Governor Cumming thinks, from some hints dropped by Brigham Young, that some of the other lines of destination or destination of the migrating

will be entirely governed by the course of events. There can be little doubt that Young possesses influence enough with the great bulk of his followers to induce them to go wherever he pleases. The very small number of fifty-six men and thirty-three women, who have registered themselves under Governor Cumming's notice to that effect, as desirous of his assistance and protection in proceeding to the States, shows the strength of Brigham Young's hold upon his disciples.

Should the Mormons execute their threat of burning Salt Lake City and abandoning that part of the Territory, it may be questioned whether, so far as facilities are concerned for overland communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific, anything would be gained by the change. There can be no question that the Mormon settlement has proved a great convenience to travel by that route; and, taking as true all the charges and complaints which have been made against the Mormons, it may well be doubted whether the sort of population which would be likely to succeed them would be found more hospitable or less exacting. To anybody but the Mormons, the Salt Lake Valley could hold out little attraction, except as a convenient station for levying a heavy tribute on the travel to and from California; and it is very doubtful whether the miscellaneous vagabonds of the prairies, into whose occupancy the Valley would be likely to fall, might not soon become much more obnoxious to travellers by that route than the Mormons ever have been.

("New York Times," June 14th.)

Governor Cumming seems to have treated the "Mormons" kindly, but with a good degree of frankness and of firmness. His tone was very different from that observed by Colonel Johnston, in his negotiations at the head of the army,—being much more respectful and conciliatory, and much better calculated to win the confidence and command the assent of the "Mormon" community. In fact, the whole military movement against them seems to have been a blunder, and to have accomplished nothing. A display of force may have had some effect upon the obstinacy of Young; and it is quite possible that, but for this, he would have persisted to the last in refusing to

surrender his authority as Governor. But it should be borne in mind that Young declared his willingness at the very outset to give place to Governor Cumming—to receive him into the city, to treat him as a gentleman, and to transfer to him the executive power, provided he would come *without troops*. And this is precisely what he did do at last. If President Buchanan had begun operations by sending the Governor alone, or by sending his ridiculous Peace Commission, and said nothing about an army until these endeavours had been repulsed, there is no great reason to doubt that he would have attained the same result, and saved some *ten or twelve millions of dollars* to the Federal Treasury.

The Washington Union, in the true spirit of a retained organ, says the peaceful termination of the Mormon War is "due entirely to the *energy of the President and the Cabinet*." This is meant for praise, but it sounds like satire. It is not easy to see what the energy of either President or Cabinet has had to do with the affair at all. The whole thing has been brought about by a volunteer diplomatist. The Mormon war has been ended, as the Mexican war was, by a single individual, without the sanction of the Government and against its wishes, as indicated by its official acts. N. P. Trist negotiated, "solitary and alone," the treaty of peace with Mexico, and the Senate was obliged to confirm it. And in this case, Colonel Thomas L. Kane is the man who procured admission into Salt Lake City for Governor Cumming, and opened the way for the submission of the Territory to the authority of the Federal Government. The President's army was not within a hundred miles of the place, and his Peace Commission was swimming rivers in Lower Kansas. The Union will find it difficult to manufacture any great amount of glory for its employers out of the Utah war. Their "energy" has been mainly shown in rolling up a mountain of expense, without having the slightest possible advantage to show for it.

It is impossible to read Governor Cumming's dispatch without feelings of pity and almost respect for the fanatic who were leaving their homes and plunging into the remote wilderness, to avoid what they were evidently sincere in

regarding as tyranny and oppression on the part of the Government. Governor Cumming himself was evidently impressed by their earnestness, and by no means inclined to underrate the resistance they would have offered to the violent coercion of the Army.

(From the "New York Herald," June 15.

Washington, June 14, 1858.

General Scott has received important official despatches from Utah five days later than those received by the President from Governor Cumming, which have been published.

The despatches state that the "Mormons" have deceived Governor Cumming, that there is no disposition to make peace, and that, after the "Mormons" had removed their women and children from Salt Lake City, the men had returned, strengthened their posts, and assumed a threatening attitude. This intelligence is considered by the Department perfectly reliable.

Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Commissioners, were delayed on their way by floods and rivers.

Captain Marcy was six days from Camp Scott.

The forces under General Johnston were on very short allowance, and were eating sparingly of their candles and every oily substance they had, being unwilling to kill mules for food till the last point of necessity.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE CITY.—THE MORMONS FORTIFYING THEIR POSTS.—Despatches which have reached General Scott, and which are said to be five days later in date than those received by the President, bring us the announcement that the "Mormons," after sending away their women and children, had returned to Salt Lake, and were fortifying their posts. This, it should be recollected, is army news; and as there is a difference of opinion between Governor Cumming and General Johnston as to the course to be pursued to bring these fanatics to terms, it should be received with a qualification. The letters that we have been lately receiving from the partisans of both have partaken so largely of their respective views, that this reserve is justified. At the same time, there is nothing in this statement which is inconsistent either with the expectations of Governor Cumming or the policy and declarations of the Mormon leaders. In fortifying his chief points of resistance, Brigham Young is only carrying out his expressed intention of not suffering the army to enter Salt Lake City, whilst his friendly reception of Governor Cumming would go to show that he still hopes to effect a peaceable solution of the difficulty. If this cannot be obtained on favourable terms, there is no doubt that he will burn and destroy every vestige of the Mormon settlements before proceeding southward. —*New York Herald*.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Continued from page 439.)

[January, 1843.]

Sunday, 29th. I attended meeting at the Temple. After reading the Parable of the Prodigal Son and making some preliminary remarks, I stated that there were two questions which had been asked me concerning my subject of the last Sabbath, which I had promised to answer in public, and would improve this opportunity.

The question arose from the saying of Jesus—"Among those that are born of women, there hath not arisen a greater prophet than John the Baptist: nevertheless, he that is least in the kingdom of heaven is

greater than he." How is it that John was considered one of the greatest of Prophets? His miracles could not have constituted his greatness.

Firstly. He was intrusted with a divine mission of preparing the way before the face of the Lord. Whoever had such a trust committed to him before or since? No man.

Secondly. He was intrusted with the important mission, and it was required at his hands to baptise the Son of Man. Whoever had the honour of doing that? Whoever had so great a privilege and glory? Whoever led the Son of God into the waters of baptism, and had the privilege of beholding the Holy Ghost descend in the form

of a dove, or rather in the sign of a dove, in witness of that administration? The sign of the dove was instituted before the creation of the world, a witness for the Holy Ghost, and the Devil cannot come in the sign of a dove. The Holy Ghost is a personage, and is in the form of a personage. It does not confine itself to the form of a dove, but in sign of a dove. The Holy Ghost cannot be transformed into a dove; but the sign of a dove was given to John to signify the truth of the deed, as the dove is an emblem or token of truth and innocence.

Thirdly. John, at that time, was the only legal administrator in the affairs of the kingdom there was then on the earth and holding the keys of power. The Jews had to obey his instructions or be damned, by their own law; and Christ himself fulfilled all righteousness in becoming obedient to the law which he had given to Moses on the mount, and thereby magnified it and made it honourable, instead of destroying it. The son of Zachariah wrested the keys, the kingdom, the power, the glory from the Jews, by the holy anointing and decree of heaven; and these three reasons constitute him the greatest Prophet born of a woman.

Second question:—How was the least in the kingdom of heaven greater than he?

In reply, I asked—Who did Jesus have reference to as being the least? Jesus was looked upon as having the least claim in all God's kingdom, and was least entitled to their credulity as a Prophet, as though he had said—He that is considered the least among you is greater than John—that is, myself.

In reference to the prodigal son, I said it was a subject I had never dwelt upon; that it was understood by many to be one of the intricate subjects of the Scriptures; and even the Elders of this Church have preached largely upon it, without having any rule of interpretation? What is the rule of interpretation? *Just no interpretation at all.* Understand it precisely as it reads. I have a key by which I understand the Scriptures. I enquire, What was the question which drew out the answer, or caused Jesus to utter the parable? It is not national; it does not refer to Abraham, Israel, or the Gentiles, in a national capacity, as some supposed. To ascertain its meaning, we

must dig up the root and ascertain what it was that drew the saying out of Jesus.

"While Jesus was teaching the people, all the publicans and sinners drew near to hear him; and the Pharisees and Scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." This is the key-word which unlocks the Parable of the Prodigal Son. It was given to answer the murmurings and questioning of the Sadducees and Pharisees, who were querying, finding fault, and saying, "How is it that this man, as great as he pretends to be, eats with publicans and sinners?" Jesus was not put to it so, but he could have found something to illustrate his subject, if he had designed it for a nation or nations; but he did not. It was for men in an individual capacity; and all straining on this point is a bubble. "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." And he spake this parable unto them—"What man of you having a hundred sheep, if he lose one of them, doth not leave the ninety-and-nine in the wilderness, and go after that which is lost until he find it? And when he hath found it, he layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing. And when he cometh home, he calleth together his friends and neighbours, saying unto them, Rejoice with me, for I have found my sheep which was lost. I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety-and-nine just persons which need no repentance." The hundred sheep represent one hundred Sadducees and Pharisees, as though Jesus had said, "If you Sadducees and Pharisees are in the sheepfold, I have no mission for you: I am sent to look up sheep that are lost; and when I have found them, I will back them up and make joy in heaven." This represents hunting after a few individuals, or one poor publican, which the Pharisees and Sadducees despised.

He also gave them the Parable of the Woman and her Ten Pieces of Silver, and how she lost one, and, searching diligently, found it again, which gave more joy among the friends and neighbours than the nine which were not lost; like I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety-and-nine just persons that are so righteous: they will be damned anyhow; you cannot save them.

(To be continued.)

THERE is a morning coming when Episcopalianism, and Methodism, and Congregationalism shall be abolished, and all shall stand on the sea of glass and worship Him that sitteth on the great white throne. I belong to the church of that morning. I like that saying of Whitfield's—"Father Abraham, have you got Episcopallians up there?" "No!" "Have you got Methodists up there?" "No!" "Have you got Independents?" "No! none but Christians, my son!"—*Dr. Tng.*

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858,

NEWS FROM UTAH.—The letters from Elder George A. Smith and G. W. Mills, which we publish in this Number, (and for which we are indebted to the kindness of Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse, of New York,) will be read with interest. They were written a few days before the arrival of Governor Cumming in Great Salt Lake City, and can be relied upon as giving an accurate and just statement of the times and feelings of the people, and their determination not to submit to intercourse with black-legs, thieves, drunkards, and scoundrels.

In our last number, we published, in connection with President Buchanan's Message to the Congress of the United States, a synopsis of Governor Cumming's despatch to Secretary Cass. Since then, we have received a copy of the document itself, and have deemed it advisable to publish it entire, inasmuch as there are some important items contained in it that should be preserved. It will be remembered that the principal charge against the Saints in Utah, and the one which furnished the pretext for sending an army among them, was, that the Public Library and the Supreme Court and other public Records were burnt and destroyed by the "Mormons." That was the assertion of the notorious Judge Drummond; and it was upon his testimony mainly—worthless as he was and is known to be—that Buchanan and his Cabinet acted. The despatch of Governor Cumming fully and completely contradicts the report, and sets the seal of infamy on Drummond and his abettors, as well as folly, to say the least of it, on the hasty and unnecessary action of the Government in sending an armed force to invade the rights of peaceable and law-abiding citizens. The books, records, and other public documents, Cumming says, are all safe and in good order and condition. This fact has been certified to repeatedly by several honourable and intelligent gentlemen—men who were cognisant of the fact; but then they were "Mormons," and of course their testimony went for nothing.

The truth is, however much it may be plastered over and attempted to be hid up, an excuse—a pretext for again driving, plundering, and exterminating the Saints had long been sought; and this was too good an opportunity to be lost; and although in their hearts they knew and despised the corrupt and perjured villain, yet they could stoop to make use of his falsehood and rascality to hide the real object. The reception of Governor Cumming proves the oft-repeated assertion of Governor Young and the people, that they were ready to receive and acknowledge the authority and yield obedience to the civil officers, if they would come alone, but not at the point of the bayonet.

To this end, Governor Cumming and the civil officers were respectfully and cordially invited to enter Salt Lake City and enter upon their duties, with the assurance that they would meet with no opposition or hindrance, provided they came without an armed force. Governor Cumming, at a very late date, accepted the invitation, and we see the result. Had the Governor and other civil officers been sent alone, the same result might have been obtained a year ago, and some twelve millions of dollars saved to the United States Treasury, besides a large amount of honour to the nation, and no inconsiderable degree of individual suffering.

It is reported that orders have been sent by express to a large portion of the troops now on the march across the Plains, to turn in the direction of various localities requiring protection. The immense magazines of supplies will, however, be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops are intended to be kept there for a long time.

We also give a few extracts from New York papers as an indication of the state of feeling existing at this time in the United States in relation to the "Mormons" and the war expedition against them.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERET.

Great Salt Lake City,
April 5, 1858.

Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse.

Dear Brother,—Amid the whirl of business which surrounds me, I steal a moment to communicate a few words per the California mail, knowing your anxiety, and hoping it may be permitted to reach you. Nothing reaches us except a few newspapers which escape the vigilance of Post Office officials.

It is a general time of health, and everybody appears in good spirits. The people are vacating Salt Lake City, and flying to the mountains. About three hundred families left last week, as it is understood here that the Government has ordered large reinforcements to Utah for the extermination of the faithful, who will be found, probably, (if found at all,) in rocks and deserts, or, like the ancient Saints, hid in dens and caves of the earth.

It has been the policy of Governor Young and our people to keep the Indians neutral, should a contest ensue. I read in the last papers received from the States loud boasts of having secured the Utah and other Indians as allies against the "Mormons." Strange as it may seem to civilized persons, all the reckless and unprincipled Indians of the mountains have been hired, with new guns, blankets, clothing, ammunition, paint, &c., to steal, rob, murder, and do anything else that can be done to destroy the "Mormons." Indian agents have sent messengers to all the peaceable Indians to incite them to deeds of rapine and bloodshed. A number of scattering settlements have been attacked, and innocent blood stains the skirts of the present Administration, whose agents have procured the murders.

I am an American, as you well know.

I love my country, and hate to see her rulers trample under foot her glorious institutions, and re-enact barbarism more cruel than that inflicted by the King of Great Britain, through the hands of the red men upon the scattered settlements of the colonies, in the war of independence. We wish "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

With 3,500 bayonets, rifles, revolvers, and ordnance pointed at us, and within three days' march of our city, 4,500 more *en route* to reinforce them *carte blanche* on the U. S. treasury, would seem enough to satisfy our most bitter persecutors, without hiring as allies the savage hordes of the deserts and mountains to murder, scalp, roast, and eat their fellow-citizens, because they forsooth differed on the subject of religion.

Who can believe it!—the cause is rather odd—

Men hate each other for the love of God!

You are aware that all the Indian outrages in the country, heretofore, have been caused by men who are enemies to the inhabitants of this Territory—who have passed through our borders and recklessly shot at and otherwise abused the Indians.

Experience shows that Indians, like Congressmen and Government officials, have their price.

My new house is just ready to move into. Cost about \$12,000. I have sent my family away. I think my buildings will make a good fire, should Johnston advance on a sudden.

I had hoped my family might have enjoyed a few days' rest and eat the fruit of my little orchard, containing one hundred and fifty assorted trees, many of which are budded for fruit.

I have been driven from Missouri, where I left a good property and planted

fruit trees for somebody else to eat. I passed through the same ordeal in Illinois. I preferred leaving my homes to renouncing my religion. The Government expelled me from Nebraska, although they were well aware of my intention to leave in a few months for the mountains; and I can go again and again, until death shall furnish me a quiet resting-place, should our insane countrymen continue to trample the sacred rights of freemen, guaranteed by the institutions and blood of their fathers, under their feet with impunity.

We have the pleasing reflection that our only crime is following the religion and practices of the Father of the Faithful, in whose bosom all Christians expect to rest.

My kind respects to your wife and your little cherubs, and all inquiring friends.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
April 5, 1858.

Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse.

Dear Brother,—In the present important crisis of affairs in relation to this Territory, I know that you will be pleased to receive a few items of news, on the truth of which you can rely. I feel that you are anxious to learn the truth in connection with this place, as "rumour with her thousand tongues" has a report for every tongue and a tale for every ear, and the million receive with avidity every story invented to please the public taste. You love truth rather than falsehood; so here goes for a few items, if I can only collect from the multiplicity those which will be most interesting and can be transcribed upon a few sheets, at a late hour, to meet the mail *via* California.

We have received no mail from the East since June, 1857; consequently, we are more barren of news than we should like to be. Thousands of our papers and letters—private property of thousands here, are laid up somewhere between this and Independence or Washington. The "Mormon boys" conveyed their last mail to the States eastward in sixteen days; and it is supposed that Uncle Sam, fearing we have too much news and know too much of his measures and course towards the Territory, debarred us of the privilege. Our news is very scanty by California, so that we hardly know whether our old

friends and Uncle Sam are alive or not. It is certainly an unparalleled disgrace for any government to keep back the mail privileges from its own subjects, and then pour upon them, instead, news from the points of two thousand bayonets, and unmistakeable language from the mouths of as many rifles.

Peace is enjoyed throughout this Territory by the citizens, from north to south, and every heart beats with the love of liberty—religious, political, and social. During the winter, festivities were very prevalent, and entertainments of various kinds were enjoyed. Dramatic and literary associations were attended to overflowing, balls and parties were frequent and numerous, and every species of amusement suitable for an enlightened and refined people was a source of profit to the caterer, and pleasure and benefit to the patronizers. Indeed, had you seen the manner in which they enjoyed themselves, you would never have surmised for one moment that within a few miles of us there was an army—repugnant to every feeling of the people—who were only waiting to kill, corrupt, and debase an innocent and virtuous community. No cases of drunkenness appeared on the streets; no lists for assault and battery on the courts of the city; no trials for larceny, *petit* or grand; no marks, in those respects, of the civilized manners of the world; no midnight brawlers and assassins; and no females promenading the streets, bartering their virtue for sustenance.

The contrast is great, when this place is put in juxtaposition with the army outside. Courts were held there for weeks together; thefts, assault, and battery, and wickedness of various kinds, were the order of the day. Ben Simons, an Indian Chief, visited the camp on one occasion, after he sold them salt at \$2.50 per pound; and, while sleeping in the Superintendent of Indian Affairs' tent, the sum of \$300 was stolen from him. Gambling is carried on with a high hand amongst them, and the concomitant crimes, although all such are strictly forbidden in the Territory.

The inhabitants of the Territory feel fully determined to have no more officials among them, to rule in their courts and halls, of such character and corruption as those who have been here, appointed by the Congress, heretofore; and say that

there are men here well qualified in every respect to fill every office with honour—men whose interests are in the Territory, and whose desire it is to improve the places which have been settled through their own industry and perseverance. No settlement was effected in this Territory until they came; and now, when they can sustain themselves, they are determined to claim their privileges as American citizens, and have men over them of their own choice, and who seek their especial good. Rather than submit to officers forced upon them by the bayonet, they purpose leaving the place altogether and burning up all their improvements, "taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods." The matter is talked over in every circle and every house; and it is remarkable with what complacent feelings and apparent pleasure they discuss the propriety of the measure. They do not want to shed the blood of the soldiers—of their fellow-men, are disposed to be at peace with the United States and the world, but will not submit to intercourse with gamblers, thieves, debauchees, and blacklegs, such as compose, with few honourable exceptions, the army now at Fort Bridger. If it had been designed to fight the soldiers, and the feelings of the people not have been restrained by Governor Young, I am positive, from their means, position, and numbers, of united men, the army to a man would now have been food for worms or wolves. But Governor Young is a peaceable, charitable, and feeling man—none more so upon the earth; hence the soldiers are left unmolested, and the people are happy and preparing for every emergency. Indeed, I may say that many are preparing to be ready at a word to vacate the place and burn their property, if it is deemed prudent to do so. Had the army sent in requisition for food during the winter, I feel assured that Governor Young would have furnished it with pleasure, so good were his feelings to them as fellow-beings; but their pride would rather let them suffer for want.

The officials and others among the troops are employing their influence and means to bribe the Indians to steal the cattle, and horses, and mules from the settlers here; and already some have succeeded in stealing, and have massacred several persons in the outer settlements. The cattle will be conveyed to the army,

One poor fox-skin from an Indian will be paid for with quite a quantity of powder, lead, caps, blankets, and shirts—more than a hundred times its value—in order to buy over the rude savage to rob from and murder those who have hitherto fed and clothed them. This is done whenever an Indian visits them. It is not, of course, bribing or buying the Indian—it is only paying for the fox or buckskin; and significant nods, winks, and signs accompanying the gift are easily interpreted, and robbery and murder are the result. Dr. Hurt, the Indian Agent, who decamped from the Indian Farm, to create an excitement in his favour, in pretence for personal safety—"The wicked fleeth when no man pursueth"—has collected a band of Indians in Vinta Valley, among whom is the murderer Tuitic, and placed himself as their chief at their head, to make an attack on the southern settlements, and promising not only blankets, powder, &c., but a share of the pillage, as the reward of their nefarious acts. Murder in the north is to be responded to by murder of peaceable and quiet citizens in the south. Every mule and horse that the Indians steal is blamed on the "Mormons" though the latter may be a hundred miles from the scene of action. A good supply of whisky is furnished to the Indians by the officers and others, and they seem to enjoy themselves well together. Drinking among the troops was carried on to excess during the winter, which was calculated to excite their bitterest feelings and to enter in every scheme to annoy and kill the citizens. White men and murderous Indians are "hail fellows well met." Is it not justifiable for honest and moral people to resist the influence of such wicked men under the name of officials, and seek an asylum where they can live in peace, and cultivate every just and correct principle—where they can carry out their own views in relation to fidelity to the Constitution?

It is the desire of the people generally here that the troops should be withdrawn *instantly*, and a Commission be forwarded to this place to inquire into the state of affairs and learn whether there is anything to justify the acts of the Administration in their course. It is likewise generally well entertained amongst them, that if the United States despise them as fanatics and rebels, on account of their right to worship God as they please and to resist

the encroachments on the genius of the Constitution, they should pay them for their improvements and let them go where they like out of the jurisdiction of the States. This, probably, would be a good suggestion, and would enable many of those who are poor, and have not means, to emigrate from where their presence is deemed obnoxious.

It would be a pity to see this splendid city—this wonder of art in the sterile desert—destroyed on account of the false step of the Administration. It is really an oasis in the desert, and reflects the highest credit on the patience, industry, and perseverance of this community, who have battled with the elements, grappled with and overcome nature, and forced the sterile, poisonous soil to yield abundance; and though nature and commerce seemed unable to supply the wants of a civilized nation, yet mansions, houses, halls, gardens, fields, farms, comforts, and delicacies, and a thousand improvements, are seen as if called forth by magic, and greet the eye of proud possessors with delight and pleasure. An industrious people like this cannot be a bad people; a community like this should be a pride to any nation, and ought to be indulged even in a few whims, if they come not in contact with law and order. And I make bold to assert that there is greater order, peace, and content here than in any city or place in the world of the same dimensions.

The Indians, by the presence of the troops, are emboldened to annoy the various settlements, because the "Mormons" would rather not fight. In Tooele County—the most westerly in the Territory—those Indians who were hitherto friendly, have become excited by the conversations and bribes of the army, and have stolen about 150 head of cattle and 60 horses, and fired upon the men who were guarding. At Salmon River settlement, 250 head of cattle were stolen about the 4th March, and several "Mormons" killed and scalped, and again attacked subsequently. It is expected that Dr. Hurt and his tribe will make an attack soon upon the southern settlements; but the people are preparing for every emergency, and will repulse them.

During the winter, there were several mass meetings in various parts of the Territory, taking into consideration the position and state of affairs, and memorials were signed expressive of their

indignant feelings relative to the treatment they have received from the Administration. The language in several instances was severe, but it was the effusion of honest freemen under the lash of tyranny.

The war chiefs of several tribes of Indians, during the time of the excitement last fall and winter, applied personally to Governor Young for his advice and permission to go out with the tribes and "use up" the soldiers, which they deemed themselves amply capable to do; but he in every instance, told them to keep away from the army and show no bad feelings whatever, and requested them to avoid killing the white men. I have seen the chiefs exhibit sanguine feelings in relation to killing the soldiers, but entirely softened down by the counsel and expressions of Governor Young. He wrote to Ben Simon, the Delaware Indian, Chief of the Weberites, in reply to a letter, to stand in a neutral position, neither take part with the "Mormons" nor the soldiers, in the event of a collision, and has always endeavoured to suppress that bloodthirsty spirit of the treacherous red men.

Last winter, when the "Mormons" were watching the movements and progress of the troops, small companies of the army fired upon them; but not one person was wounded and not a shot returned, even in one instance, although every advantage was on the side of the "Mormons," which showed no disposition to shed blood. Although, I must say, it was aggravating to be fired upon by an army professing friendship and coming to establish peace. What would you have done under the circumstances? Methinks that nothing would have restrained you from speaking as loud as any, and paying them back in their own coin. This fact is not generally known throughout the States; but it is true.

Governor Young, recently, seeing the necessity of a circulating medium throughout the Territory, established a "Currency Association," based upon live stock, capital; and the matter is working well for the good of all classes. Its beneficial effects are already realized, and trade is more brisk than usual at this season of the year. Specie being very scarce, on account of no exportations, and the importations of the merchants having drained the country dry, and

Uncle Sam refusing to pay the ex-officials' drafts, something was necessary to keep trade alive; and this association was instituted in time to spread faith and confidence among the men of business who experience its salutary results. Some thousands of dollars are in circulation.

The health of the people generally is very good throughout the Territory. The past winter has been one of extreme mildness: in many places, the green fresh grass was up as early as the middle of February. A splendid harvest is anticipated, if the people remain here; and an abundance of fruit trees already show their buds. Snow seldom remained in the Valley more than three days during the winter; so that workmen could be seen at their employments more than three-quarters of the time.

I forgot to state sooner in this letter that many teamsters left the army in the winter and came into this Valley. They were forced either to enlist in the army to fight the "Mormons" or return eastward to the States, with only a very few days' rations for the long and dangerous journey, in the inclement season of winter. The poor fellows, rather than be coerced to fight in what they deemed an unjust cause, started for the States, but ultimately found their way on here, where they received work, and have peaceably gone on to California this spring. A few prisoners were taken, and brought in here, but, after being well treated, were allowed to return in safety.

I have no time to prolong my remarks, as the California mail leaves in a short time; but I trust that these will be acceptable.

Yours in the Gospel of Christ,
G. W. MILLS.

President's Office,
Great Salt Lake City,
May 12, 1858.

Elder Asa Calkin.

Dear Brother,—As an opportunity now offers itself of forwarding, safely, duplicate letters to you, dated March 5th and April 5th, 1858, we embrace it gladly.

Brothers S. W. Richards, George Snider, and John Y. Green arrived here on the 10th inst., leaving Dr. Clinton and the remaining portion of the express party on the Sweetwater. They are expected here in a few days.

Your family have moved to Provo, and were very much delighted in receiving your favours by hand of Samuel W. Richards. They are all well and, I believe, comfortable.

The President and his family have moved to Provo on their way south.

The northern settlements and the city are pretty much vacated, except a detail of men left to take care of crops and property for the present, and to prepare to burn and desolate in case of approach of the troops.

Governor Cumming is at present with us, and really seems disposed to take hold of the thread of justice, and is endeavouring to set us right before the Government and the people generally. He has officially contradicted the burning of the records, library, &c. Colonel Thomas L. Kane leaves for the East in the morning. He is a true friend.

Brother Wells is left here to superintend matters. As he is absent from the Office at present, I sign this letter.

Your brother in the Gospel,
DAVID O. CALDER.

LETTER FROM ELDER J. W. COWARD.

St. Louis, June 8, 1858.

President Calkin.

Dear Brother,—I wrote you on the 15th May, to which I refer you.

Brother Eldridge left here on the 17th [May], and I now look for a line from him daily, announcing his start on the Plains.

There are all kinds of rumours in the papers—the announcement of the arrival of Colonel Kane a fortnight ago, with a long list of events, but all false, yet generally believed prior to this week. We look for news from the Valley within a fortnight, via California. I have no doubt but Colonel Kane will arrive within that date by the other route. It is generally believed something will have been arranged for the present; but whether a permanent settlement, or not, seems questionable. There has been a far greater noise about the British gun-boat's boarding American vessels, looking for slaves; and the Utah question seems in some quarters to be in the way; and hence anxiety to have it settled, to be quite free and ready for John Bull. So far as the

press generally is concerned, altogether things look better for us.

Judge Appleby left here last evening, with a few others, for Florence, per steamer *Emigrant*. He will wait there until the news arrive, and, if hostilities continue, will proceed no farther; but, if pacific, will then proceed. The times are hard for mechanics and labourers. Numbers of our people have not two days in the week employment, both in city and country. I send you a paper with this. There has been a tornado in Illinois this

week, sweeping all before it, and destroying a town of 500 inhabitants. Three weeks ago, the same State had the like, that destroyed buildings over a vast district of country. Floods also have been general in the western States; and we now look for great destruction at the June rise of the river here, as all the streams are overflowed, to begin with; and the end of next week it is due.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. COWARD.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

WALES.

"Udgonr Seion" Office,
Swansea, June 26, 1858.

President Asa Calkin.

Dear Brother,—I feel a desire to send you a few lines to inform you how affairs stand with us in Wales at the present time.

It is now six months, wanting four days, since I was appointed to preside over the Welsh Conferences; and, being (during the first two months of my presidency) obliged to turn my attention almost entirely to making myself acquainted with the duties pertaining to the publishing department, (with which, I am happy to tell you, I have tolerably succeeded,) I was not able to give you a full and correct statement of how things were, much sooner.

In comparison with the present ingenious system of book-keeping which you have introduced among us, accounts were but poorly kept before; and, indeed, in some instances, no account at all, except in the memory, and therefrom, transmitted by the mouth from one President to the other; but now, things are quite different, and the Elders have drank largely of your spirit, and have eagerly embraced your instructions to live *practically* their religion. They feel that it is an indispensable duty to be always practical in business and accounts, rather than take it as a momentary necessity; and this has been proved by the Quarterly Financial Reports for last quarter, which have been made up clean, plain, and

according to the printed form on the Record Books.

I feel to thank the Lord for the visits of Presidents Ross and Budge into Wales. President Ross has visited us twice, and President Budge once: both attended several public meetings, and their instructions and counsels have been of great value to us in business and other duties, and highly beneficial to the Saints generally.

While President Budge was in Swansea, he introduced a plan to liquidate the debt for books by freewill donations, and the Presidents of Conferences have taken hold of it with great ardour, and feel, like myself, to gradually free ourselves of this load, and also to draw in the bridle and put a stop as far as possible on contracting more debt; and the Saints also have expressed their willingness to co-operate in this, as far as it is in their power, with the exception of a few grumbling spirits that are never at home except when groaning and grumbling at something. Promises to a considerable amount have been already obtained.

There is a fair prospect before us in Wales, and I feel that a great work will be accomplished yet among the Saints; and I can say, from personal observation that I have had, and from communications I have received, that there is a good feeling existing throughout the Conferences, and that both officers and Saints in general manifest a life and a desire to build up the Kingdom of God, that has rarely, if ever, been witnessed here before. Truly, the kingdom of our Father is advancing.